Al-Emarat Quran
ACADEMY

الإمارات قاعدة

Al-Emarat Qaida

Advance

(Part 2)

Easy-to-follow instructions for perfect Quran pronunciation

Tajweed Guide

Perfect for Kids and Adults

Designed by

Al-Emarat Quran Academy

Al-Emarat Qaida

Introduction

This Arabic Qaida is a complete guide to mastering Arabic pronunciation and Tajweed rules, ensuring clear and beautiful Quran recitation. Whether you're a beginner or improving your skills, this Qaida is essential for your journey. At Al-Emarat Quran Academy, our skilled teachers provide personalized guidance, helping you fully understand and apply the Qaida in your recitation. Learn faster and more effectively with expert support, building the confidence and precision needed for perfect Quran recitation. Choose Al-Emarat Quran Academy for your Quranic learning.

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Lesson 01

Rules of Noon Sakin (نْ) and Tanween ً ٍ ٌ

What is the difference between the readings of Noon Sakin and Tanween?

Reading is the same; only the writing is different.

بَنْ: باً بِنْ: بٍ بُنْ: بٌ

What is Ghunnah?

Ghunnah means hiding the sound in the nose for a moment while reading.

There are four rules of Noon Sakin and Tanween:

1. Izhaar اظهار
2. Idghaam ادغام
3. Iqlaab اقلاب
4. Ikhfa اخفاء

1. Izhaar: To read clearly. (without Ghunnah)

Letters : ء ه ع ح غ خ (Throat letters)

When is Izhaar done?

Izhaar is done when a throat letter comes after Noon Sakin or Tanween, and it will be read without Ghunnah.

Examples:

ء	ه	ع	ح	غ	خ
مِنْ اَهْلِ	عَنْهُمْ	اَنْعَمْتَ	اَحَدٍ حَتّٰى	اَجْرٌ غَيْرُ	قِرَدَةً خٰسِئِيْنَ

2. Idghaam: To join.

Letters : ي ر م ل و ن (Yarmaloon يَرْمَلُوْنَ)

When is Idghaam done?

Idghaam is done when a Yarmaloon letters comes after Noon Sakin or Tanween.

There are two types of Idghaam:

1. With Ghunnah for (يَنْمُوْ) ى ن م و
2. Without Ghunnah for ر and ل

With Ghunnah

ى	ن	م	و
فَمَنْ يَّعْمَلْ	لَنْ نَّصْبِرَ	رَسُوْلٌ مِّنَ اللّٰهِ	لَهَبٍ وَّتَبَّ

Without Ghunnah

ر	ل
مِنْ رَّبِّكَ	وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ

Note: Idghaam is done when Noon Sakin or Tanween comes at the end of one word and an Idghaam letter comes at the beginning of the next word. If both are in the same word, Idghaam is not done; Izhaar is done.

اَلدُّنْيَا	بُنْيَانٌ	بُنْيَانَهٗ	صِنْوَانٌ	قِنْوَانٌ	صِنْوَانٍ

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3. Iqlaab: To change.

Letter: ب

When is Iqlaab done?

Iqlaab is done when the letter ب comes after Noon Sakin or Tanween.
The sound changes to a light Meem sound with Ghunnah.

Examples:

فَاَنْۢبَتْنَا	مِنْۢ بَعْدِ	يَوْمَئِذٍۢ بِجَهَنَّمَ	عَلَيْهِمْۢ بِهٖ

4. Ikhfa: To hide.

Letters: ت ث ج د ذ ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك

Any letter except throat letters, the letters of Yarmaloon, and ب

When is Ikhfa done?

Ikhfa is done when any letter comes after Noon Sakin or Tanween, except the throat letters, the Yarmaloon letters, and the letter ب. It is read with Ghunnah.

Examples :

فَمَنْ شَآءَ	مَنْ طَغٰى	وَكَاْسًا دِهَاقًا	كُتُبٌ قَيِّمَةٌ

Summary of the lesson

Name	Meaning	Example
Izhaar	To clear	مِنْ غَيْرِ
Idghaam	To join	مِنْ رَّبِّكَ
Iqlaab	To change	مِنْۢ بَعْدِ
Ikhfa	To hide	مِنْ شَرِّ

Lesson 02

Rules of Meem Sakin (مْ)

There are three rules of Meem Sakin:

1. Idghaam اِدغام
2. Ikhfa اِخفَاء
3. Izhaar اِظهار

1. Idghaam: To join.

Letter: م

When is Idghaam done?

Idghaam is done when another Meem comes after a Meem Sakin. Both Meems are joined and read with Ghunnah.

Examples:

وَءَامَنَهُمْ مِّنْ	لَكُمْ مَّا	اِلَيْكُمْ مُّرْسَلُوْنَ	هُمْ مُّبْلِسُوْنَ

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2. Ikhfa: To hide.

Letter: ب

When is Ikhfa done?

Ikhfa is done when ب comes after Meem Sakin, and It will be read with Ghunnah.

Examples:

يَعْلَمْ بِاَنَّ	مَالَهُمْ بِهٖ	وَكَفَرْتُمْ بِهٖ	يَعْتَصِمْ بِاللّٰهِ

3. Izhaar: To read clearly.

Letters: Any letter other than ب and م

When is Izhaar done?

Izhaar is done when any letter other than ب or م comes after Meem Sakin. It will be read without Ghunnah.

لَكُمْ دِيْنُكُمْ	هُمْ يُرَآءُوْنَ	صَلَاتِهِمْ سَاهُوْنَ	اَلَمْ تَرَ

Summary of the lesson

Name	Meaning	Example
Idghaam	To join	لَكُمْ مَّا
Ikhfa	To hide	مَالَهُمْ بِهٖ
Izhaar	To clear	اَلَمْ تَرَ

Lesson 03

Qalqalah قلقلة

What is Qalqalah:

Qalqalah means the letter makes a small echo or bounce sound when we read it.

Letters: ق ط ب ج د collected in the word قُطْبُ جَدٍّ

When is Qalqalah done?

Qalqalah is done when a letter of Qalqalah is Sakin, either originally or due to waqf.

Examples:

ق	ط	ب	ج	د
اَقْوَمُ	اَطْعَمَهُمْ	اَلْاَبْتَرُ	اَجْرُهُمْ	صَدْرَكَ

Types of Qalqalah:

1. **Weak:** When a Qalqalah letter is in the middle of a word.
2. **Strong:** When a Qalqalah letter is at the end of a word.
3. **Strongest:** When a Qalqalah letter is at the end of a word and has Shaddah.

Examples:

Strongest	Strong	Weak
وَتَبَّ	حَسَدْ	اَلْاَبْتَرُ

Lesson 04

Sakin before Mushaddad

When the first letter has Sukoon and the second letter has Shaddah, the Sukoon is not read, and the letter before the Sukoon joins with the Shaddah letter. عَبَدْتُّمْ becomes عَبَتُّمْ

Examples:

مِنْ لَّدُنْهُ	مِنْ رَّبِّكَ	عَبَدْتُّمْ	قَالَتْ طَّآئِفَةٌ
اَثْقَلَتْ دَّعَوَاللّٰهَ	بَلْ رَّفَعَهُ اللّٰهُ	اِذْ ظَّلَمُوْا	

Except in the following cases where the some Sifaat (attributes) of the Sakin letter remain:

1. When the Sakin letter is ط and the Mushaddad letter is ت they are pronounced together, with ط thick (without Qalqalah) and ت thin.

2. When the Sakin is ن and Mushaddad is و they are pronounced together with Ghunnah.

3. When the Sakin is ن and Mushaddad is ى they are pronounced together with Ghunnah.

Examples:

اَحَطْتُّ	مِنْ وَّالٍ	مَنْ يَّقُوْلُ

Lesson 05

Temporary Harakaat and Hamzah Wasli

Temporary Harakaat and Hamzah Wasli:

In the Qur'aan, some words start with an Alif that has no mark. This Alif is called Hamzah Wasli. It is read at the beginning of a sentence but silent in the middle. Any Harakah on it is only temporary. like the Kasrah in اِرْجِعِيْ

Note: Some Mushafs mark it with a small Saad. اَلصَّبْرُ

The rule for applying Harakaat to Hamzah Wasli is as follows :

1. If Hamzah Wasli is in the words امْرَأٌ, اسْمٌ or ابْنٌ, it takes a Kasrah. اِمْرَأٌ, اِسْمٌ and اِبْنٌ
2. If Hamzah Wasli is in the words الْ, الَّذِيْ الَّتِيْ, it takes a Fathah. اَلْحَمْدُلِلّٰهِ اَلَّذِيْ اَلَّتِيْ
3. Except in the two cases above, if the third letter of word has a Dammah, Hamzah Wasli takes a Dammah; if it has a Fathah or Kasrah, Hamzah Wasli takes a Kasrah. اُشْدُدْ and اِرْجِعِيْ

اَلطَّلَاقُ	اَلَّذِيْنَ	اُنْظُرْ	اَلنَّهَارُ
اَللّٰهُ	اِمْرَاَتَ	اُدْخُلُوْهَا	اِتَّبِعُوْا
اِسْمُهٗ	اُشْدُدْ	اِرْجِعِيْ	اِبْنُ اللّٰهِ

Note: Now ask student Hamzah Wasli from the Quran, which doesn't have any Harakah, and get him to practice.

Lesson 06

Tafkheem and Tarqeeq

What are Tafkheem and Tarqeeq?

Tafkheem means reading a letter with a heavy sound, while Tarqeeq means reading it with a light sound.

Letters: Three letters can be read in both ways: ا ل ر

Rules of Alif:

1. When Alif comes after a thick letter, it is pronounced thick.
2. When it comes after a thin letter, it is pronounced thin.

Examples:

بِغَافِلٍ	قَالَ	صِرَاطَ	كَانَ	مَالاً	مَفَازاً

Rules of Laam in اللّٰه:

1. If the letter before the Laam in اَللّٰهُ or اَللّٰهُمَّ has a Fathah or Dhammah, the Laam is pronounced thick.
2. If the letter before the Laam has a Kasrah, the Laam is pronounced thin.

Note: In all other words, Laam is always read thin.

Examples:

وَاللّٰهُ	رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ	قَالُوْا اللّٰهُمَّ	بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ	قُلِ اللّٰهُمَّ	مَا وَلّٰهُمْ

Rules of Ra: ر

(A) When Ra is Mutaharrik:

1. If it has a Fathah or Dammah (single, double, standing or with Tashdeed رَ رّ رٰ رٗ رُ رُّ), it is read thick.
2. If it has a Kasrah (single, double, standing or with Tashdeed رِ رِّ رٖ),it is read thin.

Examples :

رَجُلٌ	مِنْ رَّبِّکَ	اِبْرٰهِيْمَ	رُزِقُوْا	رِجَالٌ	مِنْ شَرِّ

(B) When Ra is Sakin:

1. If a Fathah or Dammah comes before it, Ra is read thick.
2. If a Kasrah comes before it, Ra is read thin.

Examples :

اَمْ صَبَرْنَا	يُرْزَقُوْنَ	فِرْعَوْنَ

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Exceptions:

There are three cases where Ra is thick even after a Kasrah.

1. When the Kasrah before Ra Sakin is temporary.
2. When the Kasrah is in a previous word.
3. When a thick letter comes after Ra Sakin.

Examples :

اِرْجِعْ	اَمِ ارْتَابُوْا	كُلُّ فِرْقٍ

Note: If the letter before Ra Sakin is also Sakin (usually in Waqf), check the letter before it:

1. If it has Fathah or Dammah ⟶ Ra is thick.
2. If it has Kasrah ⟶ Ra is thin.

If the letter before Ra Sakin is Yaa Sakin, Ra is always thin, no matter what Harakah is before the Yaa.

Examples:

اَمْرٌ	كُفْرٌ	حِجْرٌ
غَيْرُ	خَيْرٌ	نَذِيْرٌ

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Summary of the lesson

Alif (ا)			
1	When Alif comes after a thick letter.	Thick	قَالَ
2	When it comes after a thin letter.	Thin	نَامَ
Laam (ل) In the words اللهand اَللّٰهُمَّ			
1	If the letter before Laam has Fathah or Dammah.	Thick	وَاللهُ، قَالُوا اللّٰهُمَّ
2	If the letter before Laam has Kasrah.	Thin	بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ
3	Every Laam other than the Laam in اللهand اَللّٰهُمَّ	Thin	مَاوَلّٰهُمْ
Raa (ر)			
1	Raa with Fathah or Dammah.	Thick	رَجُلٌ، رُزِقُوْا
2	Raa Sakin after Fathah or Dammah.	Thick	اَمْرَبَرْنَا، يُرْزَقُوْنَ
3	Raa Sakin after Sakin, with Fathah or Dammah before.	Thick	اَمْرٌ، كُفْرٌ
4	Raa Sakin after a temporary Kasrah.	Thick	اِرْجِعْ
5	Raa Sakin after Kasrah in a previous word.	Thick	رَبِّ ارْجِعُوْنِ
6	Raa Sakin followed by a thick letter.	Thick	كُلُّ فِرْقٍ
7	Raa with Kasrah.	Thin	رِجَالٌ
8	Raa Sakin after Kasrah.	Thin	فِرْعَوْنَ
9	Raa Sakin after Sakin, with Kasrah before.	Thin	حِجْرٌ
10	Raa Sakin after Yaa Sakin.	Thin	خَيْرٌ

Lesson 07

Small Seen, Noon Qutni, Imala, Tasheel of Hamzah

Small Seen:

In the Holy Quran, there are four words with the letter Saad (ص), but a thin Seen (س) is written on it, details of reading these are as follows:

1. In words 1 and 2 ⟶ read only Seen.
2. In word 3 ⟶ you can read either Saad or Seen.
3. In word 4 ⟶ read only Saad.

4	3	2	1
بِمُصَيْطِرٍ Al-Ghaashiyah:22	اَمْ هُمُ الْمُصَيْطِرُوْنَ At-Toor:37	بَصْطَةً Al-A'raf: 69	يَبْصُطُ Al-Baqarah 245

Noon Qutni: When Hamzat-ul-Wasl comes after Tanween, the Hamzah is not pronounced when connecting, and the Tanween is read as a Noon with Kasrah.

Note: In some Mushaf, a small Noon with Kasrah (نِ) is written to show this connection; this is called Noon Qutni.

How to read in Waqf (Pausing)	How to read in Wasal (Joining)	Original Words
لُمَزَهْ O اَلَّذِيْ	لُمَزَةِنِ الَّذِيْ	لُمَزَةٍ الَّذِيْ
طُوٰى O اِذْهَبْ	طُوًىنِ اذْهَبْ	طُوًى اذْهَبْ
اَحَدْ O اَللّٰهُ	أَحَدُنِ اللّٰهُ	أَحَدٌ اللّٰهُ
شِيْبَا O اَلسَّمَاءُ	شِيْبَانِ السَّمَاءُ	شِيْبًا السَّمَاءُ
مَقْدُوْرَا O اَلَّذِيْ	مَقْدُوْرَانِ الَّذِيْ	مَقْدُوْرًا الَّذِيْ

Imala: It means the Fatha sound leans a little towards Kasrah and the Alif sound leans towards Yaa. In Imala, Ra Standing Kasrah (ر) is read like "Ray" instead of "Ree", like in the words "tray" and "pray".

بِئۡسَ الِاسۡمُ الۡفُسُوۡقُ: In this part of the Quranic Ayah, neither pronounce the ا before the ل nor the ا after it, instead pronounce the ل with a Kasrah. It is pronounced like بِئۡسَ لِسۡمُ الۡفُسُوۡقُ

Tasheel of Hamza: It means to soften the pronunciation of the second Hamza. In the Holy Quran, there is only one word where Tesheel is mandatory.

	Imalah	Tasheel
بِئۡسَ الِاسۡمُ الۡفُسُوقُ	مَجۡرٖهَا	ءَاَعۡجَمِيٌّ وَّعَرَبِيٌّ
Al-Hujurat: 11	Hood: 41	Ha-Meem As-Sajdah: 44

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Lesson 08 (Maddaat)

What is Maddaat?

Maddaat is the plural of Madd, which means to stretch or prolong the sound.

Causes of Madd:

There are two causes of Madd:

1. Hamzah
2. Sukoon

Lengths of Madd:

There are three lengths of Madd:

1. Short (قصر) – One Alif (2 Harakaat)
2. Medium (توسّط) – Four to five Harakaat
3. Long (طول) – Six Harakaat

Basic types of Madd:

1. Madd-e-Asli (Original Madd)
2. Madd-e-Far'ee (Secondary Madd)

What is Madd-e-Asli?

When there is no Hamzah or Sukoon after a Madd letter, it is called Madd-e-Asli.

Length: One Alif (2 Harakaat) (قصر).

Examples:

فِيْ نَارِ	مَآ أُحِلَّ	تَرْمِيْهِمْ	بِحِجَارَةٍ

What is Madd-e-Far'ee?

When a Hamzah or Sukoon comes after a Madd letter, it is called Madd-e-Far'ee.

There are 6 types of Madd-e-Far'ee:

1. Madd-e-Muttasil / Wajib
2. Madd-e-Munfasil
3. Madd-e-Lazim
4. Madd-e-Leen Lazim
5. Madd-e-Ariz
6. Madd-e-Leen 'Aarid

Madd-e-Muttasil (Wajib): When a Hamzah comes after a Madd letter in the same word.

Length: Four to five Harakaat (توسّط).

Examples:

جَآءَ	أُولَٰٓئِكَ	شَآءَ	يَتَسَآءَلُونَ

Madd-e-Munfasil: When a Hamzah comes after a Madd letter in the next word.
Length: Four to five Harakaat (توسّط).

Examples:

إِنَّآ أَنزَلْنَاهُ	ٱلَّذِي ٱنقَضَ	ٱلَّذِي ٱطْعَمَهُم	يَلْبَثُوٓا۟ إِلَّا

Madd-e-Lazim: When a Sukoon Asli or Tashdeed comes after a Madd letter.
Madd-e-Leen Lazim: When a Sukoon Asli comes after a Leen letter.
Length: Six Harakaat (طول).

Examples:

ءَآلْـَٰٔنَ	ضَآلًّا	كٓهيعٓصٓ	حٰمٓ عٓسٓقٓ

Madd-e-Aridh: When a temporary Sukoon (due to a Waqf) comes after a Madda letter.

Length: All three lengths are allowed.

Preference order: Long (طول), then Medium (توسّط), then Short (قصر).

Madd-e-Leen 'Aarid: When a temporary Sukoon (due to a Waqf) comes after a Leen letter.

Length: All three lengths are allowed.

Preference order: Short (قصر), then Medium (توسّط), then Long (طول) .

Examples:

خَافْ	يَقُوْلُوْنْ	رَبُّ الْعٰلَمِيْنْ	خَوْفْ	قُرَيْشْ

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Lesson 09

Sakta & Za'id (Additional) Alif

Sakta: Pause briefly without taking a new breath, then continue reading.

All other rules of Waqf will be applied here.

Examples:

عِوَجَا ۜ قَيِّمًا Al-Kahf : 1	مِنْ مَّرْقَدِنَا ۜ هٰذَا Yaseen : 52	كَلَّا بَلْ ۜ رَانَ Al-Mutaffifeen : 14	وَقِيلَ مَنْ ۜ رَاقٍ Al-Qiyamah : 27

Za'id (Additional) Alif: In some places in the Holy Quran, a small circle (o) is placed above an Alif. This Alif is called Za'id (Additional) Alif (الألف الزائدة).

The rules for pronouncing or omitting this Alif are as follows:

1. In the six words mentioned below, the Additional Alif is not pronounced in Wasl (joining). However, it is pronounced in Waqf (stopping).

Examples:

اَنَا۠ At every place	اَلسَّبِيْلَا۠ Ad-Dahr: 15	قَوَارِيْرَا۠ Al-Ahzaab: 67	اَلرَّسُوْلَا۠ Al-Ahzaab: 66	اَلظُّنُوْنَا۠ Al-Ahzaab: 10	لٰكِنَّا۠ Al-Kahf: 38

2. In the word سَلٰسِلَا۠ (Surah Ad-Dahr, Ayah 4), the Additional Alif is not pronounced in Wasl (joining). In Waqf (pausing), it may be pronounced or omitted.

3. In the following words, the Additional Alif is not pronounced in either Wasl or Waqf.

Examples:

لَاۡ اِلَى الۡجَحِيۡمِ As-Saffaat: 68	لَاۡ اِلَى اللّٰهِ Aal-e-'Imran: 158	اَفَاۡئِنۡ مِّتَّ Al-Ambiya: 34	اَفَاۡئِنۡ مَّاتَ Aal-e-'Imran: 144
وَلَاۡ اَوۡضَعُوۡا At-Taubah: 47	اَنۡ تَبُوۡٓءَاۡ Al-Ma'idah: 29	مَلَاۡئِهٖ At every place	لِشَاۡیۡءٍ Al-Kahf: 23
وَمَلَاۡئِهِمۡ Yunus: 83	مِنۡ نَّبَاۡیِ Al-An'aam: 34	لَاۡ اَنۡتُمۡ Al-Hashr: 13	لَاۡ اَذۡبَحَنَّهٗ An-Naml: 21
لِيَرۡبُوَاۡ فِیۡ Ar-Room: 39	لَنۡ نَّدۡعُوَاۡ Al-Kahf: 14	لِتَتۡلُوَاۡ Ar-Ra'd: 30	ثَمُوۡدَاۡ Al-Ankaboot: 38; Hood: 68 Al-Furqan: 38; An-Najm: 51
قَوَارِيۡرَاۡ 2nd	وَنَبۡلُوَاۡ	لِيَبۡلُوَاۡ	

4. In the following words, there is no Additional Alif in the word اَنَا, therefore, the Alif is pronounced in both Wasl and Waqf.

Examples:

اَنَا بُوَّا Az-Zumar: 17	مَنۡ اَنَا بَ Ar-Ra'd: 27 Luqman: 15	لِلۡاَنَامِ Ar-Rahman: 10	اَنَا سِیَّ Al-Furqan: 49	عَلَيۡكُمُ الۡاَنَامِلَ Aal-e-'Imran: 119

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Lesson 10

Ijtima-e-Sakinain (اجتماع ساکنین)

What is Ijtima-e-Sakinain?

Ijtima-e-Sakinain means the meeting of two silent (Sakin) letters.

Letters Meeting Can Happen in Two Ways:

1. Within One Word
2. Between Two Words

Within One Word:

- If the first Sakin is a Madda letter, it is allowed (Jaiz).
- It is also allowed if the first letter is not a Madda but the second letter becomes Sakin due to Waqf.

Examples:

ءَآلْئٰنَ	ضَآلًّا	يَقُوْلُوْنْ	كُفْرْ	حِجْرْ

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Between Two Words:

If the first Sakin is at the end of the first word and the second Sakin is at the beginning of the second word, such as in وَاسْتَبَقَاالْبَابَ, it is not allowed.

Rules for Handling Ijtima-e-Sakinain (not allowed):

1. First Sakin is a Madda letter:
   - The first Sakin is dropped.
   - Example: وَاسْتَبَقَاالْبَابَ , فِي الْاَرْضِ

     ↓

     وَاسْتَبَقَاالْبَابَ , فِي الْاَرْضِ

2. First Sakin is Meem of Plural:

- It is given Dammah.
- Example: عَلَيۡكُمُ الۡقِتَالُ ⟵ عَلَيۡكُمۡ الۡقِتَالُ

3. First Sakin is Waw Leen of Plural:

- It is given Dammah.
- Example: وَلَا تَخۡشَوُا النَّاسَ ⟵ وَلَا تَخۡشَوۡ النَّاسَ

4. First Sakin is Noon of Word مِنۡ :

- It is given Fathah.
- Example: مِنَ النَّاسِ ⟵ مِنۡ النَّاسِ

5. First Sakin is Meem of Word الٓمٓ :

- It is given Fathah.
- Example: الٓمَّ اللّٰهُ ⟵ الٓمّ اللّٰهُ

6. First Sakin is Other Than Above Cases:

- It is given Kasrah.
- Example: اِنِ الۡحُكۡمُ ⟵ اِنۡ الۡحُكۡمُ

Note:

Use different examples from the Quran so students can practice each type of Ijtima-e-Sakinain.

Al-Emarat Quran

Lesson 11

Waqf and its Signs

What is Waqf?

Waqf means to stop on a word and take a breath during recitation.

What is I'adah?

I'adah means to repeat from before the place of stopping after making Waqf.

The details of the signs of Waqf are as follows:

1. ۝ This is the sign of Waqf Tam. The meaning is complete here, and it is better to stop and then start after it.

2. مـ This is the sign of Waqf Lazim. One must stop here; continuing may change the meaning.

3. ط This is the sign of Waqf Mutlaq. It is better to stop here, but continuing is also allowed.

4. ج This is the sign of Waqf Jaiz. It is allowed to stop or continue. If you stop, I'adah is not required.

5. ز This is the sign of Waqf Mujawwaz. Stopping is allowed, but continuing is better. If you stop, I'adah is not required.

6. ص This is the sign of Waqf Murakkhas. It is better to continue, but it is allowed to stop if needed.

7. صلے This means "continuing is better". It is better to continue here.

8. ق This means "it is said to stop here." However, it is better to continue here.

9. صل This is the sign of قد يوصل عليه (meaning: "it may be continued"). Stopping here is better, though continuing is allowed.

10. قِف This means Stop. It is better to stop here.

11. س This is the sign of Saktah. Stop the sound briefly without breaking the breath.

12. وقفة This is the sign of Long Saktah.Stop the sound slightly longer than Saktah without breaking the breath.

13. لا This is the sign of a forbidden stop. One should not stop here.

14. ۵ This is the sign of an Ayah number according to scholars other than Coffeen, If you stop here, I'adah is not required.

15. ∴ ∴ This is the sign of Mu'anaqah → Stop on one of the two signs, but not on both.

وَاٰخِرُ دَعْوَانَآ اَنِ الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ